

METHOD FOR MONITORING A CHILDBIRTH PROCESSTechnical Field

5 The present invention relates to a method for monitoring a childbirth process of a pregnant woman.

Background of the Invention

One problem in today's delivery methods is that women 10 suffer from dystocya during labor. This could result in that the delivery does not progress as desired and that the labor is drawn out without a successful natural childbirth. The pregnant woman may become frustrated and it may be necessary to use methods such as, vacuum, forceps or caesarean to 15 deliver the baby. The dystocya of the pregnant woman may also expose the fetus to injury and fatigue.

The lactate concentration in the blood of the fetus has been measured in the past to control that the fetus does not suffer from oxygen deficiency. However, the lactate 20 concentration in the fetus does not indicate the condition of the pregnant woman. There is a need to more effectively determine and control the condition of woman suffering from dystocya at an early stage to avoid unnecessary labor before using surgical and alternative childbirth methods.

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Summary of the Invention

The method of the present invention provides a solution to the above-outlined problems. More particularly, the method is for monitoring a childbirth process of a 30 pregnant woman. In a first measuring step, a first lactate concentration of vaginal fluids is measured. In a comparison step, it is determined if the measured lactate concentration is greater than a predetermined lactate concentration value that indicates that amniotic fluid has passed from amnion of

the pregnant woman and the membrane has ruptured. In a second measuring step, a second lactate concentration is measured. In a second comparison step, it is determined if the measured second lactate concentration is greater than a lactate 5 threshold interval. When the second lactate concentration is less than the lactate threshold interval the pregnant woman is stimulated in a stimulating step to give birth. When the second lactate concentration is greater than the lactate threshold interval and labor does not progress normally, the 10 woman may be subjected to alternative childbirth options such as a surgical childbirth, to prevent unnecessary agonizing and drawn out efforts to give birth.

Brief Description of the Drawing

15 Fig. 1 is a schematic flow chart showing some of the steps of the method of the present invention.

Detailed Description

With reference to Fig. 1, the method 10 of the 20 present invention includes a measuring step 12 that measures a lactate concentration 15a in fluids, such as vaginal fluids, in connection with pregnancy to determine whether the amniotic fluids have passed or are in the process of being passed from the amnion. In general, the uterus muscle of pregnant women 25 produces lactate so that the lactate concentration of the vaginal fluids may be measured to provide a measurement of the amount of lactate produced by the uterus muscle. Non-pregnant women often have no or very little lactate in the vaginal fluids.

30 If the lactate concentration 15a is higher than a predetermined lactate concentration 13, such as 4-5 mmol/l, more preferably higher than 4.5 mmol/l, as indicated in a comparison step 14 then it may be concluded that the membranes have ruptured and amniotic fluids likely have passed and that

the childbirth labor is likely to start after a waiting period 16. It is to be understood that the 4-5 mmol/l is an illustrative example that applies to most women and that the invention is not limited to the values used in the examples.

5 If the lactate concentration is lower than 4.5 mmol/l then there is a high likelihood that the amniotic fluids are still contained within the amnion. The lactate concentration may again be measured in a measuring step 20 after a waiting period 18. It is again determined in the comparison step 14
10 whether the lactate concentration is more or less than 4.5 mmol/l. If the lactate concentration is again below 4.5 mmol/l, a second measuring may be conducted later and the measuring may be repeated at suitable time intervals until the lactate concentration exceeds 4.5 mmol/l or it is obvious that
15 the amniotic fluids have passed.

As indicated above, if the lactate concentration measured in the measuring step 12 is above 4.5 mmol/l, the next step is to wait for about two days or so to see if the woman starts the labor by herself. In a determining step 22,
20 it is determined whether the labor has started or not. If the labor has started and is progressing normally then the childbirth procedure 24 may proceed. If it is determined in the determining step 22 that the labor has not started or the labor is not progressing normally, a lactate concentration 15b
25 is measured in a measuring step 26.

In a comparison step 28 it is then determined if the lactate concentration 15b as measured in the measuring step 26 is within a lactate threshold interval 29 that may be about 8-10 mmol/l. If the lactate concentration as measured in the
30 step 26 is not within the threshold interval 29, then it is determined in a comparison step 30 whether the lactate concentration is less than the threshold interval 29 or about 8 mmol/l. If the lactate concentration as measured in step 26 is greater than the threshold interval 29 then a waiting step

32, such as a couple of hours, may start to see if the labor progress normally. If labor does not progress normally, alternative childbirth options may be considered such as caesarean, forceps or the use of suction cups that are

5 connected to vacuum to draw out the baby. An important feature of the present invention is that the monitoring of the lactate concentration may be used to predict whether the woman is likely to give a natural birth or not without forcing the pregnant woman to go through long and agonizing efforts to
10 give birth. It is therefore possible to use alternative childbirth options at a relatively early stage. It is to be understood that the 8-10 mmol/l is an illustrative example that applies to most women and that the invention is not limited to the values used in the examples.

15 If the lactate concentration, as measured in step 26, is less than the threshold interval 29, then the woman may be stimulated with drugs or other aids to give birth in a stimulation step 34. In a determining step 36, it may be determined if the labor is progressing normally. If the labor
20 is progressing normally the woman may proceed to give birth 38. If the labor is not progressing normally, the lactate concentration may again be measured in the measuring step 26 and the process continues in the comparison step 28, as described above.

25 If it is determined in the comparison step 28 that the lactate concentration, as measured in step 26, is at the threshold interval 29, such as between 8-10 mmol/l, then it is determined whether the labor is progressing normally in a determining step 40. If labor is progressing normally, the
30 woman may proceed to give birth 42. If labor is not progressing normally, the woman may be stimulated to give birth in the stimulation step 34 and the process continues to the determining step 36, as described above.

The various processing loops may continue until the woman either gives birth by herself or is subjected to alternative childbirth options. As indicated above, an important feature of the present invention is that the woman 5 may be prevented from agonizing and long childbirth efforts before alternative childbirth options are used. Alternative childbirth options may be used at an earlier stage when the lactate concentration indicates that the uterus muscle is operating above the lactate threshold without resulting in a 10 natural childbirth.

While the present invention has been described in accordance with preferred compositions and embodiments, it is to be understood that certain substitutions and alterations may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and 15 scope of the following claims.